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RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. DESTION ANSWERED.

liness, in believers, as really dereward, as present sin in unbeliev-

istian Spectator, Vol. V. pp. 650 g an answer to this question, it granted that the unbeliever is te of holiness, and that all his and actions are altogether of a This must be admitted unless here is a radical and essential to moral temper and character, eliever and the unbeliever, and ry regard them as the subjects of else as differing only in the ir holiness. How directly at war ain representations of Scripture,

ESTAMENT

eliever being admitted to be destiss, must accordingly be viewed mind simply as a sinner, to whom freudered, must be rendered for , since nothing is found in him of ral nature. Sin being opposiharacter and authority of God, the abominable; and, as such, strictly ushment, and punishment only. its its criminality to be so great, st wages are nothing less than eter-

Various considerations might be were they consistent with the conaw designed, to evince that this awn which involves the utter loss s and of heaven, and the actual no more than an adequate exts criminality. If sin is in itself g of punishment, then the unpresents nothing but sin as the ibution, must be seen, beyond d to be in the fullest sense denishment. He is so by the deivine law, the only perfect stand-

things premised, we recur to the future reward, as present sin of future punishment

a future reward at the hands of upon him for its bestowment: deserved, distributive ins-The desert or merit posperfect right to the reward, be demanded as a debt. As in the unbeliever, regarded as a believer, if his holiness in like res a future reward of happiness and st be the same strict legal coretween the moral value or merand the reward to which he To what then does the divine e reward of happiness and glory? nothing short of perfect unceasto its requirements. shall live by them. Cursed is t continueth not in all things, written the law to do them. The soul that all die. It cannot therefore, be that the believer deserves the red by the law to obedience, but by his holiness is a complete fulfilrequisitions of the law. But anteis becoming a believer, or while acy, he was destitute of holiness, er in a state of sin. Consequentdecision, he is cut off from a legal ard, even if we appose him to olutely and completely holy. present holiness is, it can never

enjoyment of future happiness, e holiness of the believer and to the character and law of God, at life, ever imperfect. There is tpon earth, that doeth good and we say we have no sin, we deceive that is not in us. These, and declarations of Scripture, put and reasonable debate, that in believer's holiness is imperfect, not deserving of a legal reward. e unbeliever is represented as hishment for sin; and the bethe subject of holiness, through of the spirit, by the same rule sin, and therefore debarred reward of good, since his sinthat of the unbeliever, in itself

ct, that he has sinned, and thus

as to punishment. His moral

aracter, viewed as a whole, do

demands of the law, and pos-

which renders the approbation

serted that a new and modified ed in the gospel which dispenses dience, and according to which edience becomes deserving of fuwe are at once confounded with , which such an assertion brings e character. At one period of nistration, the supreme Lawds of the moral subjects of his absolute unceasing holiness, upon erlasting displeasure; at another, his requirements, as to give them id claim to his favor & to immor--a claim founded on personal endering to him imperfect obediloes this supposition lay the axe all confidence in the character

and government of the blessed Jehovah! Admit it, and his immutability and justice are at nce renounced

The falsity of this supposition is directly taught by him who came not to destroy the law but to fulfill it, and who declared, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot, or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Most decidedly also does the inspired apostle repel such an imputation upon the gospel, and upon the character of its divine author, as is involved in the principle, that the law, demanding perfect, unceasing holiness, is annulled. Do bid: yea we establish the law. As there is one, and ony one law, given by God to man, according to which sin and holiness are ascertained and defined; and as nothing but perfect, uninterrupted holiness answers its demands; it necessarily follows, that as the believer's present holiness is imperfect, and as before its commencement it was preceded by sin, he cannot deserve a future reward of happiness, at the hands of God. This has become forever impossible, from the fact that sin stands justly charged against him, unless we admit the strange principle, that the present holiness of the believer, possesses so much higher value than that which the law demands, as completely to compensate for the sins of which he is guilty.

The negative of the question is supported also by the consideration, That the believer's glory and blessedness in heaven, must be conferred on him either as legally due, or else as a display of mere grace. If his holiness, at present, merits heavenly glory, no room is left for the exercise of grace on the part of God, in bestow-The contrary assertion is a self-contradiction; for grace is pure, unmerited favor towards the ill-deserving, and of necessity excludes the idea of a legal demand: & rice versa. a legal demand for a reward in itself excludes the idea of unmerited favor. So the apostle unanswerably argues, in reference to the fact, that at the time when he wrote, there was a ding to the election of grace. And if by grace, more grace. But if it be of works, then is it no more of grace, otherwise work is no more work It is not seen how the force of this argument establish one of the two following propositions, viz. that the believer's holiness in this life gives him a claim by the moral law to heavenly fese intended in the question, is to licity, and of course that the grace of God is not exercised in its bestowment; or, that a part of his final glory and happiness is conferred gratuitously, through the mediation and merits of Christ, and the other part in fulfilment of a legal claim. How utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the gospel, with its fundamental doctrines concerning the law of God, the entire depravity of man, and his gratuitous justification by faith, the former of these propositions is, time need not now be spent to It is a direct contradiction, an absolute denial of the evangelical scheme of salvation. By grace are ye saved. Not of works lest any man should boast. If rightcourness come by the law, then Christ is dead in vain. The latter of these propositions is equally subversive of the gospel, and might with ease be refuted by the ame arguments. It represents Christ, as deserving but a part of the honor of effecting the believer's salvation, while the residue is due to the believer himself; so that, on this ground he may justly boast. What reason can then exist for the hold appeal of the apostle? "Where is boasting then? It is excluded. By what law?

Of works! Nay, but by the law of faith, (To be concluded.)

REASON AND THE BIBLE.

cripture ought to be so modified as to make it con istent with known and acknowledged truth."

The real difference of opinion which exists on this subject, in the Christian community, appears to relate rather to the application of this principle, than to the principle itself. If impartially examined, and considered only in relation to those plain cases which obvious come within its control, it will be found to commend itself to every man's understanding, as a rule of interpretation, without which harda step can safely be taken, in the investigan of the sacred Scriptures. It is its misapplication only, which should be opposed; questi have been brought to it which do not fairly come within its jurisdiction, and as the decisions which in this case it has given, have been evidently inadmissible, some men have been induced to distrust its authority altogether. In the present age of the world, and especially in the villages of New-England, the appearance of any disposition to disregard the voice of reason, or to impede in any degree the exercise of her powers, is deservedly unpopular; and a ertain class of theologians, in their fondness or monopolizing such adjectives as liberal, enlightened, and rational, have endeavored to asten this unpopularity upon their opponents, by representing themselves as the only persons

vestigation of the sacred scriptures. To show that the principle itself, separating from the question all unjust application, is uni versally admitted by the Christians of New England, it will be sufficient to adduce a single instance in which it is, at least by all Protestants, employed. When our Saviour instituted the supper, which he wished his disciples forever to celebrate in commemoration of his sufferings, he said of the bread which he gave them, "this is my body," and of the wine, "this is my blood." Some interpreters of scripture have supposed that it becomes us to abide by the literal import of these declarations, and to believe that the consecrated elements do in

who bring their reasoning faculties to the in-

reality become the body which suffered, and | whatever Inspiration may assert respecting | ought, to pray with the faith he describes, for the blood which was poured out upon the cross. In consequence of this opinion, they esteem them worthy of divine honours. The bread is borne in splendid procession, receiving the adoration of multitudes, who prostrate themselves before it, as if it were really possessed of the attributes of the divinity. Now on what ground do we refuse to admit this interpretation, with all the consequences which result from it? Not because the literal, obvious sense of the passage does not express it, but because the thing is plainly impossible. It is inconsise hen make void the law, through faith? God for-id: yea we establish the law. As there is one, and sally admitted. Matter is a substance with whose properties we are, in a considerable degree, acquainted, and we crossequently know that the same thing cames' possibly be bread and human flesh, or wine and human blood. The literal signification of the passage contradicts known principles, and is therefore inadmissible; and a metaphorical enterpretation is adopted, of which the language is very easily and naturally susceptible.

We would then, without hesitation, admit the justice and reasonableness of this rule of interpretation, that the Scriptures ought not so understood as to contradict known and established principles in any branch of our knowledge. God's works are entitled to as much credit as his word, and we cannot allow the one to dissuade us of what we know to be true, from the evidence of the other.

But we must be very careful to distinguish what we shall otherwise be very likely to confound, a contradiction of our knowledge and a contradiction of our opinions. There is a great difference, though it is not always seen, between known principles and supposed principles; and the Bible, though it never clashes with the former, shows but little disposition to accommodate itself to the latter .- A revelation from God would be of small avail, if it should not be at liberty to interfere with the errors & ignorance of men; and, as the sad experience remnant of believers among the Jews, accor- of the world has always attested, men may cling to error and ignorance with all the fixedness of attachment to truth. They may call their notions known principles; and an artificial and baseless hypothesis may be denominated established truth. To these it ought not can be evaded, unless proof can be adduced to to be expected that the Bible must yield; yet when it comes into competition with them, men then is the danger,-not that the rule we are considering, if fairly applied, will lead to a rejection of any revealed truth, but that we shall distrusting an interpretation because it is in consistent with what we know to be true, we shall reject a doctrine of the Scriptures, because it contradicts what we only suppose to be true. Any man, by a history of the past, or by observation of the present, will see that all are liable to such mistakes as these; and if he is a man of intelligence and candor, he will ac-

lowledge himself to be in danger. The Indian could not believe that this ponrous earth could be supported upon nothing; it is contrary to the known principles of his philosophy, and so he places an elephant under it to support its weight. The peasant we read once a day, for with him it was a known principle that the water of a mill pond would run out, if at any time during the twenty four hours the earth should be upside down. When an European Ambassador, I believe to an African court, informed its monarch that the rivers in his native country became solid in the winter, his majesty being determined, like some modern theologians, to believe nothing contrary to reason, rejected this doctrine with contempt; it being plainly inconsistent with the known principles of the African Philosophy, that water should. lose its fluidity. And thus might we go round to every instance of obstinacy in error which the world has seen, and show that they all result from the very same mode of reasoning which is inducing so many men to reject truths which the word of God declares. Men refuse to admit what comes to them suppported by satisfactory evidence when it contradicts principles on which they have been accustomed to place reliance; not allowing themselves to be liable to mistake, although they see all around them clinging with such firm confidence

Now, if on these simple subjects, the freezing of water, and the laws of gravitation, the Indian, the Rustic, and the African, are so liable to mistake, by considering the notions formed their narrow observations and contracted ainds, as established principles, against which contrary testimony is of no avail,-is there nothing in the exalted subjects on which religion ays hold, where our opinions are to be distrustd? Is there nothing, in relation to which it becomes us to listen, and not to speak? And shall we, in forming our opinions on those great subjects about which we have no knowledge, except the revelations of the Bible, shall we, in examining what the Bible reveals, turn its language away from its obvious import, so as to bring it to a coincidence with the notions our imaginations may have formed?

We contend, and we would earnestly contend that on most of the great subjects relating to God's government, and to the eternal world. we have no known principles, independently of those which we can deduce from the revelation of God. We may have notions in abundance and they may be firmly fixed, so that even the clearest declarations of the Bible may not be able to shake them; but they are not known principles; for the subjects themselves are too mighty for our grasp, and too remote for our investigation. What are the known principles relative to the Divine existence which any man will dare to bring forward, to limit and restrain

designs of mercy to a fallen race, so as to be able confidently to assert that it could not be by the propitiatory sufferings of a Redeemer? The truth is, that, on these and kindred subbeen pleased to inform us-we are perfectly in the dark, until we see the light of the Bible and it is surely unreasonable for us to set aside its declarations, on the ground of their discordance with any notions which we may have MERTREM.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. HOUSE OF GOD.

The first occurrence of the phrase, House of God, in Scripture, is in the 28th of Genesis. Jacob having dreamed of a ladder, reaching to heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon it, awoke and said, How dreadful is this place. This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven. He erected a stone on the spot, and said, This shall be he gave to the place. There he made a vow to devote himself and a tenth part of his substance unto the Lord. He afterwards returned to the place, erected an altar, and paid his

Thus any and every place, in which the worship of Jehovah is performed, may be called his house. Such was the tabernacle, the temple, the synagogue; and such has been every place of worship down to this time. The house of God was the name given to the place of worship, and not the church; though the church is sometimes called in scripture the house of God :- That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God. In a figurative sense the church is the house of God But by what authority do we call the house of God, that is, the place of worship, a church: speak of going to church; when it ought to be going to the house of God. Is not this a departure from the good old way? Even our est lexicographers are in the same fault. They make a church signify a place of worship. did not the patriarch. This shall be God's House, that is, this place of worship. So did Their buildings for the not our forefathers. public worship of God, they called Meeting Houses, and not churches. And so far as facts are known, it appears, that for a hundred years after the settlement of the colonies, the towns did not contain forty families, when their first

The bouse of God is designed exclusively for religious purposes, and ought to be occupied for no other. Make not my Father's house house of merchandise. Is it not desirable, that all our meeting houses should remain shut from from Sabbath to Sabbath, unless opened for some religious service? The practice of holding town meetings in the house of God, it is humbly conceived, is a sort of sacrilege. Who, impressed with the holiness of the place, can enter it on such occasions, without sensations of the most unpleasant kind? You see almost every man with his hat on; and all, with the accompaniments of the world about them. The exercises of the town meeting and those of the preceding Sabbath, are and contrasted in your mind; and the associa-tion is no very pleasant one. When we enter

the house of God, whether on the Sabbath, or any other day, and whatever be the errand there is a manifest propriety in laying off the hat, and putting on an air of more seriousness. than when we enter the house of a neighbor. If the place, on which Moses stood was holy o him from the burning bush, then is not every touse of public worship holy? So scrupulous is the Catholic, that he never enters his cathedral without making the sign of the Cross. And hall Protestants of the nineteenth century, make their Father's house in any way, or any sense, a house of merchandise? REFORMER.

For the Recorder & Telegraph PRAYER OF FAITH.

MESSES. EDITORS .- I wish, with your permission, to ask some further explanations of your correspondent C, in relation to the prayof faith. In his reply to my former qu he attempted to prove that the promise, Luke xi. 13., of the gift of the Holy Spirit to them that ask for it, is a promise, or at least includes a promise, of that blessing to impenitent siners for whom it is asked in faith by the people of God. And he had before endeavoured to show that this faith, in which it is to be asked, & to which it will be granted, is an undoubting persuasion in the mind of him who prays for it, that it will be given. If then I have understood your correspondent, he considers him-self as having proved that the promise in Luke xi. 13. secures the conversion of those sinners in any place for whom the Christians in that place ask in faith the renovating influences of the Spirit.

But in his reply to "Observator" in your last number, he says, that he "has not asserted, nor meant to imply, that if Christians in any place were engaged, as they ought to be, in offering the prayer of faith, all the tent in that place would be converted."

Does your correspondent then mean to imply that Christians in any place ought not to offer the prayer of faith, for the conversion of all the impenitent in that place? And if not, for what proportion of them ought they to offer that prayer?

I would also thank C. to inform me whether, in his view, the Christians in any place

the mode of this existence? Who can tell to the immediate outpouring of the Spirit upon the what plans a Holy God must be limited in his impenitent in that place; & whether it will, when they do thus pray for it, be immediatly granted? And if so, whether we are to believe that there have not been, in Boston for instance, during the last two years, any two Christians jects, we know nothing except what God has praying in faith that God would revive his work in the midst of the years?

Your correspondent complains of "Observator," that he confined himself to "general reasoning," and did not attempt " to show that the passages of Scripture upon which C. had relied as proof of the sentiment he had advanced, were misinterpreted or misapplied." He may perhaps be disposed to make a similar complaint of me. But I do assure him that my object in proposing these inquiries, is to lead to a thorough discussion of this highly important subject. My mind is not yet made up n relation to it. I wish for further informa-

INFLUENCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL.

A young minister of the gospel once said to an intimate friend, "My brother, you and I are little men, but before we die, our influence must be felt on the other side of the world." Not many years after, a ship, returning from a distant quarter of the globe, paused on her passage across the deep. There stood on her deck a man of God, who wept over the dead body of his friend. He prayed, and the sailors wept with him. And they consigned that body to the ocean. It was the body of the man, who, in the ardour of youthful benevolence, had aspired to extend his influence world. He died in youth; but he had redeemed his pledge; and at this hour, his influence is felt in Asia, in Africa, in the islands of the sea, and in every corner of his native country.-This man was SAMUEL JOHN MILLS: and all who know his history will say, that I have exaggerated neither the grandeur of his aspirations, nor the result of his efforts. He traversed our land, like a ministering spirit, silently and yet effectually, from the hill country of the Pilgrims to the valley of the Missouri. He wandered on his errands of benevolence from village to village, and from city to city, pleading now with the patriot, for a country growing up to an immensity of power, & now with the Christian, for a world lying in wickedness. He explored in person the desolations of the west, and in person he stirred up to enterprise and effort the churches of the east. He lived for India and Owhyhee, and died in the service of Africa. He went to heaven in his youth; but his works do follow him, like a long train of glory that still widens and brightens, and will widen and bright-Who can measure the influence of one such minister of the gospel? Mr. Bacon's Sermon.

UNSANCTIFIED MINISTERS. From President Allen's Sermon at the Ordination

of the Rev. Jacob C. Goss, at Topsham, Me If destitute of the spirit of religion, the preacher will be disposed to soften down the strict precepts of the gospel, and withhold some portron of important truth, lest otherwise he should be the herald of his own disgrace. In vain also for the most part will be exhort men to holiness, if he himself is unboly, and his life reflects upon his fellow men no rays of that central flood of light, which no eye can look upon and live. If he should press it upon his prethren not to love the world, while he himself is covetous, and enters eagerly into worldly contests, and is greatly agitated by the transient events of this life; -if he inculcates the duty of forgiveness and forbearance, and yet the venom of asps is under his tongue, and the desire of revenue rankles in his heart; enjoins self-denial, humility, and prayer, and at the same time gives himself to every gratification, is elated with sentiments of pride, and takes no pleasure in approaching the throne of grace;-if he should describe to the sinner the ruin, which hangs over him, and yet he himself should appear to be walking carelessly in the path of sin and perdition; -if there should be this discordance between his instruction and his example, between his preaching and his practice, he will subject himself to the charge of being "an ungracious pastor," and to the reproach of pointing out to others

"the steep and thorny way to heaven, Whilst, like a puft and reckless libertine, Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads, And recks not his own read."

Such a herald of the cross will be covered with contempt; and all his eloquent persuasions to holiness and virtue, if he can be said to be eloquent without the energy of true feeling, will fail upon a disobedient ear and pass unheeded as the idle wind.

RELIGIOUS OBITUARY.

A surviving Daughter's Tribute, to the Memory of a beloved Mother; by the Author of the Widow and Orphan Family. "And I heard a voice from heaven saving auto me

Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; & their works do follow them." On the 1st of October 1824, having just entered her 76th year, departed this life, Mary, the widow of the late John Stockdale, Bookseller, of Piccadilly, London. The firmest faith was exemplified amid the acute & indescribable pangs of death, during the four days and nights which constituted her short but fatal illness; and passing all description, was her triumchant entrance During her last hours, her bright blue eye ne with uncommon brilliancy; her countenance was so irradiated that she appeared already an angel of light, and her smiles while pouring out her blessings on all around her, bore no resemblance whatever to any thing mortal. Bright, clear, decisive, and numerany thing mortal. Bright, clear, decisive, and numerous, were the evidences she gave, in her dying hours, of her happiness. Among her last words, expressed in tones of unusual energy, were, "Iam safe, Iam." Scarcely able longer to beat the agony of witnessing

MMio 10 C771. 49-10 Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" she ejaculated, Come, Lord Jesus, come now?"

Best and most beloved of mothers, thou art nov Where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest."

"She taught me how to live, and, O, too high The price of knowledge, taught me how to die!" 'May I die the death of the righteous, and may my hers?" thus prays her now desolate. last end be like and deeply afflicted daughter, the sole companion of the last ten and most troubled years of her life. Piccadilly. MARY R. STOCKDALE.

INTELLIGENCE.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. JOURNAL KEPT AT OLD-TOWN:

[An Indian settlement on the Penobscot.] June 20, 1824 .- In striving to improve these children of nature, it is necessary to struggle not only against the prejudice, superstition & ignorance of the Indians, but also against the whole current of vice, of feeling, prejudice, ill-will, and interest of a personal nature in those who surround them. They will say, "If you can do them any good, I am glad of it. But this is impossible. They will be Indians still."

June, 22.—Comparatively little has been done in the school to day, except in the morning, on account of the parade and preparation for the morrow; in which the Indians design to have a great dance. Even to day they are decorated in all their finery, which consists of silver plates, worn on the arms, on the bosom, around the hats; of wampum, ribbands, bright On the bosom of one red clothes, belts, &c. young woman, about 20 years of age, I observed 15 silver plates, weighing as much as 2 or 3 dollars each.

June 24 .- Witnessed an Indian dance. At no time do they appear more like barbarians & savages, than in their dances. Their music on such occasions, is a powder horn filled with shot which they rattle at the same time they dance & sing. They have also a drum, on which they beat when they sing. They begin their dance with a war song. After this there is much uniformity in their movements. One uniform step & turn comprises the whole variety of their Old men and women, whose locks are white with the frost of age, down to the child of 10 years, are seen to take their stations in these dances. The Governor, and Lieut. Governor, mingle in the same festive scene. Their dancing floor is the naked earth, carefully besprinkled with sand.

Conversed with the Governor in regard to the school. He seems pleased with the idea of having one. He remarks, however, "Some say, by and by you carry the children off, after you have learned them." He can talk, or understand, but little English. Still he has the appearance of a sedate, thoughtful, pleasant, intelligent man, about 35 years of age; -has a pleasant countenance, is agreeable in his mauners, and what is somewhat remarkable in an Indian, has blue eyes. He is rather reserved in conversation, possesses considerable influence, but never exercises arbitrary authority over

Jane 25.-Having completed their public business, the Indians have begun another dance; which will probably last two or three days. It is by dances they celebrate their marriages. There are three couple to be married. They have a separate dance for each couple, though it is in the same place. They dance one day and night for each couple. They yell excess sively foud. It is a most hideous sound. Women and men of 50, 60, and 70 years of age, engage in these dances with as much interest and glee as a youth of 15. On this account, the time when this practice will cease, seems far distant. Christian light and knowledge will chase away darkness, ignorance, and superstition, as the morning sun scatters the shades of lonely night. May the glorious sun of righteousness soon arise on them with healing in his beams!

June 30 .- Went into an Indian wigwam, & found an old man reading in a Catholic Psalter. This was a novel sight. It was written in English & in Latin. He was able to tell the words but pronounced them much according to the French idiom, as nearly as I could ascertain from the judistinctness of his sounds. He could read but imperfectly; -and still, it was gratifying to hear him read any, or even to attempt it. I listened to him some time, and noticed what he read. He read the Latin in preference to the English I inquired whether he understood what he read, as Philip entuired of the cunuch. He said he did not; as if he had said, "How shall I, except some one feach me?" The substance of what he read that it is proper and important to give thanks to the everlasting Father, the Lord God of hosts; that he exists in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who are still only one God, and to be honored equally. At the close was an ascription in this form. "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest." It will be easily seen that this afforded an opportunity of exhibiting the character of God in its proper light.

CONVERSION OF AN INDIAN.

We extract the following affecting account of the conversion of an Indian, from Brown's History of Christian Missions. It is given in a notice of the Rev Christian Heary Rauch, a missionary of the United Bretheren. "Several Indians," says the account, "were much impressed with the love of Christ to sinners, and their eyes would overflow with tears whenever the sufferings and death of the Redeemer were de-scribed to them. They often lamented their former blindness in worshiping idols, and their ignorance of the true God who had loved them so much, that he had sent his Son to die for them."

The change which took place, on Tschoop in particular, was remarkably striking. Formerly the greatest drunkard in the whole town, & had rendered himself a cripple by his debaucheries. Now the drunk-ard had learned to be sober, and the man who was savage as a bear had become gentle as a lamb. He after-wards gave the brethren the following simple, yet in-teresting account of his conversion: "I," said he, teresting account of his conversion: "I," said he, "have been a heathen, and have grown old among the heathen; therefore I know how the heathen think. Once a preacher came, and began to tell us that there was a God. We answered him, saying, 'Dost thou think as so ignorant as not to know that? Go back to the place from whence thou camest.' Then another preacher came to us, & began to say, 'You must not steal, nor lie, nor get drunk.' To him we answered. 'Thou fool, dost get drunk. To him we answered, 'Thou foel, dost thou think we do not know that? Go learn first thyself, and then teach thine own people to leave off these practices, for who are greater drunkards, or liars, thine own people?'-Thus we dismissed him.

the pangs of the one dearest to me on earth, I prayed, After some time Brother Rauch came into my hut, and sat down by me. He then spoke to me as follows I am come to you in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth He sends to inform you that he will make you happy, and deliver you from that misery in which you at present lie. For this purpose he became a man, gave his life a ransom, and shed his blood for us. When he had finished his discourse, he lay down upon a board fatigued by his journey, and fell sound asleep. I then 'What kind of a man is this? thought with myself, There he sleeps. I might kill him, and throw him out into the woods: and who would regard it? But this gives him no care or concern.' At the same time, I At the same time, ould not forget his words. They constantly recurred o my mind; even when I slept, I dreamed of that blood which Christ shed for us. I found this to be some-thing different from what I had ever heard before; and I interpreted Christian Henry's words to the other In-Thus, through the grace of God, an awakendians. Thus, through the grace of thou, an appeach ing began among us. I say therefore, brethren, preach Christ our saviour, and his sufferings and death, if you ould have your words to gain entrance among to athen."

[Religious Chronicle.] entrance among the

LETTER FROM A SEA CAPTAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Sea aptain to the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, of Philadelphia, dared Rio Janeiro, Dec. 12, 1824. After stating that his brig had been struck with lightning while at sea; the masts torn to pieces; and the ship otherwise injured, so as to render it exceedingly doubtful whether she could reach the port; and withal supposed for a time to be on fire; he adds,-

I must tell you that my cabin resounds now rd's Day, with prayer and praise to the God of Ja-Lord's Day, with prayer and praise to the God of Jacob. I assemble all my crow, and at evening prayer
also, all that can attend. I can truly say that, on that
awful night, when we thought the brig to be on fire.
I felt more concern for some of my crew than for myself. I thought of the awful situation of those that
were living without God and hone in the world; for were living without God and hope in the world; for my own part, I felt abundantly strengthened; I felt a calmness of soul that I know I was once a stranger to, canniness of sour that I know I was once a stranger to, and realized something of that promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." I could say with Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—these words were made of great use to me. May the God of all grace trengthen you in the inward man, and make you inmental in the salvation of many souls from am neglected class of people of which I make one. This is the daily prayers of all, and of your affection brother in Ghrist.

Phil. Recorder. Phil. Recorder.

THE SWEARER RECLAIMED. About twenty eight years since, when I was a poor wicked careless sinner, my eldest son, then about four years old, had been living in a family in the country, where there was a pious young woman, who had ta ken much pains, both by precept and example, ken much pains, both by precept and example, to impress my son's mind with the importance of religion, and especially of secret prayer. The family with whom he lived, was in the habit of bringing him home to see his mother on Saturday and calling for him on Sabbath day following. On one of those visits he asked his mother in my presence, "where he ple would go to, who said bad words?" But is mother had time to give an answer, he asked they would not go to hell! His mother's ans-But before er was that they would, unless they repented. answered with a deep sigh, which I never shall for-get, that his papa would go to hell then, he said bad words, repeating those profane expressions which I was in the habit of using. Language would fail, in expressing my shame, confusion and remorse at the time. ende voured to conceal my feelings, by affecti oue reading a book. I had been perusing; but I and become almost blind with remorse, for I could n distinguish one line or letter from another. My reflections were about the following.

is now high time that I break off from such profane it is now high time that I break on from such prolane and sinful oaths, when my own child has become my reprover. I from that hour resolved that I would cease from that sin at least, and never set the example to my children; which promise I have been enabled to from that day until this.

It pleased God, shortly after this rebuke, to give me views of my exposed and ruined situation as a uilty sinner, that I was led to cast myself on the a divine mercy, through a dear Redeemer's blood and righteousness. I made a public profession of my re-pentance and faith in the Lord Jesus, by connecting myself with his church and people. my natural diffidence, and want of resolution, although my natural diffidence, and want or resolution, annuage deeply impressed with the duty, that I did not engage in the performance of family prayer. Now again the Lord sends my son to reprove me in this thing. My son asked his mother in my presence, if all good peosle did not pray! To which his mother answered, yes He then asked his mother if his papa was a good man? To which his mother replied, yes, my dear I hope he Well then, said he, "if my papa is a good n why dont he pray? Miss --- prays every night and

This had the effect I trust which God in his adorable providence intended. I became greatly embarras-sed; and at the same time God's holy spirit impressed my mind with the importance of the duty of and before closing my eyes to sleep, I determin ad I would commence the discharge of that duty, have ever since, through much weakness and in firmity, endeavoured to continue the same, much to my own comfort, and not in vain to the great blessing Western Luminary.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

A revival of religion has recently been enjoyed in the Presbyterian Society at Ronney, Va.—The num-ber of hopeful converts about 50. Chr. Mirror.

A writer in the Waterville Intelligencer states, that 76 persons have been added to the 2d Baptist church in Bowdoin, since the commencement of the year 1824. The Baptist Church in Utica, New York, is visite,

with a refreshing season; within a few weeks, Elder Willey has baptized 35 converts. In Deerfield also, the Lord is manifesting his mercy to perishing sinners.

A corcespondent in Potsdam writes to a gentleman, in this vicinity, respecting the progress of a work of Grace in that town, in the following terms:—

"God has truly done great things for us, although it may seem little in comparison with what needs to be done. A considerable number are rejoicing in hope, while others appear to tremble in view of their lost condition as singers. There is an increasing attention. condition as sinners. There is an increasing attention to religious meetings. There are some marks of peniteace and humility in the conduct of professed Christians.—What God designs for us he only can reveal May the language of our hearts be " Let him do seemeth him good." [Utica Recorder.

REVIVAL IN LEWIS COUNTY, VA.

At French Creek settlement, Lewis co. Va. in the ngregation of the Rev. Asa Brooks, who is now on a visit to New England, a powerful revival, has commenced since he left Virginia. In his absence, the Rev. Aretas Loomis, who is settled at Huttonville, in the County of Randolph, has visited the congregaon in labors of love. A few sabbaths since he there dministered the Lord's supper, and received thirty to the communion table, as fruits of the late revival. He pent about a week among the people, who are princially from New England, attended several meetings had large and solemn congregations, and the spirit of the Lord appeared evident among them.

Several years since, the Hampshire Missionary occiety employed the Rev. Messrs. Brooks and Loo mis, as missionaries for a time, in the county of Ran-dolph and vicinity, whose labors were faithful and in-

defatigable, and who afterwards were invited to be-come pastors over their respective congregations.

It must afford grateful reflections to those who have ontributed to the funds of the Hampshire Missionbeen the means of sending the gospel to supply the spiritual wants of those, who had for years, been deprived of the means of grace enjoyed in New England.

Oracle

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

SCOTT'S LETTERS

The name of Dr. Scott is dear to thousands, for the nstruction and consolation his writings have afforded them in their journey heaven-ward; and not a few can even regard him as the instrument of leading them to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. His "Commentary on the Bible" and "Force of Truth" are works of pre-eminent usefulness;-to say nothing of his essays and controversial writings. A new volume from his pen, consisting of Letters and Papers never before published, together with occasional observations by his son, Rev. John Scott, has just issued from the press of Mr. S. T. Armstrong of this city. A large number of the letters we have read; and are coveting the return of a few more leisure hours that we may finish the volume. You may here find the same piety, the same perpetual flow of instruction which characterize his other writings; mingled with a great degree of affection, and often with pleasantry and good

Yet the grand theme on which he dwells, that in which he may be said to be peculiarly at home, is vital godliness. No cold forms merely, could answer his turn. And while he earnestly sought to cultivate this spirit in his own heart, he could not forget the eternal interests of his friends; many of whom were wandering far from the fold of Jesus. With the earnestness one who knows he must "give account," he beeeches them to secure the favor of heaven, while yet the offers of mercy are extended. And at the same time, his language breathes forth an air of kindness and delicate regard to their feelings, which may well afford an example to others. These tender remonstrances were conveyed in a way of correspondence; and re some of them included among the "Letters." Nor does he seem to have plead in vain. In more cases than one his letters were manifestly owned, and blessed to the conversion of souls. ---- The volume comprises 324 large 12mo. pages, with a portrait of Dr. S. An advertisement, relating to the price, &c. may be found on our last page.

MAP OF PALESTINE.

Thomas B. Wait & Son, and Joseph W. Ingraham, if this city, propose to re-publish by subscription a Historical Map of Palestine; exhibiting a correct and masterly delineation of the peculiar geographical features of the country, and of all places therein, connected with Scripture History: interspersed with 96 vignettes, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances recorded in the Old and New Testa ments. It was originally published by Assheton, Lon don, 1820. Attached to the Map will be a Pamphlet. containing in a condensed form, an account of the principal districts, and some of the most remarkable places exhibited in the Map. The work is recommended by many gentlemen of distinction, of almost every denomination. It is to be published in three different styles, the first at \$10-second at \$8-third at \$6. Size of the Map, 45 by 30 inches; to be copied from the English Edition by Messrs. Annin & Smith, Engravers. ITEMS.

The third edition of the Boston Hundel and Haydn Society Collection of Sacred Music has just been pubthis city, with additions and improvements. The Directors of the Theological School at Cam

e, have issued a Circular, the object of which is, to obtain \$25,000 for the erection of a building to ac-

to obtain \$25,000 for the erection of a building to ac-commodate Theological students.

The Rev. A. Potter, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College, is preparing for Natural Filliosophy in Union College, is preparing for press, a treatise on Analytical Geometry, from the French of M. Biot, which will be shortly published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Potter & Co. Booksellors.—
The bill granting an analyty of eight thousand dollars for four service the Booksellors. for four years to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has unaimously passed both branches of the Legislature of that state.—Professor Everett -Professor Everes has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Concord to deliver an address in that town on the 19th of Aoril next, being the anniversary of the battle between pril next, being the anniversary of the battle between the American and British troops.—A charter of the Phi Beta Kappa has been granted from the four Alphas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York, to Maine; and a foundation meeting Brunswick at the late inauguation, the purpose of organizing it. The Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Spain have recently issued decrees relating to the publication of works in their dominions. The Press is a subject of constanalarm and watchfulness to the European monarchs It is proposed to establish at Northampton, Pa. ion to be called the La Fayette College Rev. Dr. MILLEDOLLER, of New York, has been apcointed President of the Theological Seminary at New nswick, N. J. in place of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, deceased.—Proposals have been issued by Sam-uel F. Bradford of Philadelphia, for publishing by sup-scription, "The Collateral Bible, or a Key to the Ho-Scriptures, in which all the corresponding texts and together into one view iar and easy manner."--An Association of Booksellors of this city, propose to put to press immediately, Todd's Edition of Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, in Octavo, with WALKER's pronunciation, and other improvements, by a distinguished gentleman.—A new American novel entitled Redfield, says the Long Island Star, will shortly be be-

A Prospectus has been signed and circulated by the leads of the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Paris, ecommending, in the strongest possible terms, the incended translation of Mr. Scott's Commentary on the

fore the public. It is connected with the early history

fore the public. It is connected with the early making of the country, and particularly of Long Island, and of the wars in which the Indians were engaged, wherein

the settlers were made the unwilling spectators, or

participators.

Doomsday Book .- A few days since, a leaf of a most valuable and ancient manuscript, entitled the Ex-on Doomsday Book, preserved among the records and haracters of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, was re stored to its proper place having been accidentally found at some distance in the country, after being missing, it is said, upwards of a century. About eight years since, the above MS, was printed in 500 pages blio in a supplement to the Exchequer Great Doc Henry Ellis, had occasion to regret in his preface the imperfection caused by the lost leaf.—Eng. Paper.

Webster's Dictionary.—We perceive by a notice in a Connecticut paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. who is now in Europe superintending the publication of his large dictionary has secured the copy right of the work in this country. The following is the title of the work:

" A Dictionary of the English Language, containing —1. The words used by the English nation and thei descendants, from the age of Gower, to the presen time; forming the most complete vocabulary of the lanuage ever published 2. A development of the oriin and primary sense of words, as far as these have seen discovered, with a new exhibition of affinities between the English and other languages. 3. Definitions of words more full, precise, and technical, than those of preceding lexicographers; illustrated by numerous examples. 4. The addition of new words which the modern discoveries and improvements in the sciences and arts, have introduced into respectable use. To and arts, have introduced into respectable use. To which is added in a separate volume, a Synopsis of the principal uncompounded or elementary words, in more than twenty different languages, alphabetically arranged, with numerous references to their res-

WORCESTER PRIZE ESSAY.

Williams College, March 9, 1825 .- A premium of five dollars will be awarded by the three senior Officers of this College, to the best original Essay on the evils of Intemperance and the most effectual means of pre-vention; sent, post paid, to me before the first day of August next, by an alumnus or undergraduate of this lege. No Essay to be more than thirty minutes and be accompanied with a sealed paper containing the true name of the writer and superscribed with name written on the Essay. The sealed papers covername written on the Essay. The scaled papers cover-ing the names of unsuccessful competitors will be de-stroyed unopened, and the Essays delivered to any persons authorized to received them. No Essay will e entitled to the premium unless deemed worthy of , though it should prove to be the best. The successful Essay will be published, with such may be deemed necessary. E. D. GRIFFIN. F Editors of papers are requested to give this

[Communicated.

HARTFORD ASYLUM.

The amount of funds, of all descriptions, belonging to the Hartford Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is stated at \$215,540; a considerable portion of which are the avails of a liberal donation of land in Alabama, (23,040 acres) by the Congress of the United States. The whole number of pupils received into the institution since its establishment, is 128. Average cost to the Institution, \$188 each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Social and Civil influence of the Christian Ministry. A sermon preached at the 6th anniversary of the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of Boston, Feb. 6, 1825. By Leonard Bacon.

A Sermon delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Jacob C. Goss, as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Topsham, Me. by William Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College. pp. 24.

An address delivered in Nashville Tennessee, January 12, 1825, at the inauguation of the President of Cumberland College. By Philip Lindsley, D. D. President of the College. pp. 48.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A collection of English Literature, edited by Washngton Irving, Esq. is now publishing by A. & W. Galignani, and Jules Didot, Paris, and Carey & Lea, Philadelphia. It will embrace a portion of the works of Chaucer, Donne, Gower, Henry Howard, Wyatt, Spen cer, More, Raleigh, Sidney, Bacon, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont & Fletcher, Hobbs, S. Butler, Clarendon, Milton, Cowley, Jer. Taylor, Temple, Dryden, Locke, Otway, Swift, Shaftsbury, Addison, Boling broke, Young, Pope, Gay, Richardson, Lady Montague, Chesterfield, Warburton, Thompson, Fielding. Chatham, S. Johnson, Hume, Sterne, Akenside, Armstrong, Collins, Gray, Savage, Beattie, Cotton, Falconer, Smollet, Robertson, Blackstone, Smith, Chapone Gregory, Pennington, Goldsmith, Burke, Cowper, Berk. ley, Blair, Gibbon, De Lolme, Paley, Junius, Fox, Pitt, Ossian, Burns, Sheridan, Erskine, Mitford, Stewart, Mackenzie, Bloomfield, Wordsworth, Campbell, Crabba, and Southey. Volumes, about two hundred, at \$2 each. Subscriptions received by Cummings & Hilliard.—There will also be published an Auxiliary Work, entitled Miscellanies of English Literature, in 6 volumes.

Hebrew Manuscript .- The biblical world is at present occupied in the investigation of a Heirew roll of great antiquity, found in a vessel captured by the Greeks, which roll has recently been brought to England. which roll has recently been brought to England. The enormous sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds has been asked for the relic; half that amount is said to have been offered for it by an eminent Hebrew capitalist.

There is in the "Philadelphia Library," a Bible in the Latin Tongue, elegantly written on year one thousand and sixteen!

Savings Banks .- "The Brothers," an interesting Tract, encouraging frugal habits and giving some account of Savings Banks—is for salest Munroe & Francis' store, No. 128 Washington-St. and at most of the other Book-stores; price 10 cts. It may be usefully distributed among the labouring classes, whose moral, religious and secular improvement it is intended to pro-mote.—Communicated.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool

to his friend in New York. "I witnessed a phenomenon last night, which puz-I withessed a phenomenon tast mgm, which puzzled me more than any thing I have seen for a long time. I went to see the famous Mr. Charles's exhibition, and among other elegant experiments in electricity, he took some clay, which was prepared with Chlorida. e, and which he put into a common tin cannister He then strewed some mustard seed on the clay, covared all with a fin lid, and by applying the electric fluid, through a hole in the top, he raised the mustard about one inch high, in about two minutes. as well as if it had be n growing in the earth for ral days, and the taste was as pungent as usual. His experiments, to those who understood any thing about the matter, must be very instructive."-N. Y. Sta.

Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, says a New-York paper. as discovered a chemical process by which hog's can be converted into an article for dipping and mould-ing candles, superior to Russian tallow, without any

Copper Mines on Lake Superior .- No calculation can be made of the extent and pecuniary value of these copper mines. No doubt is entertained but that the metal may be procured with as much ease 23 in any part of the world. In fact, it is well known that masses of pure malleable copper have been dislarge masses of pure manuscide copper nave been dis-covered in different parts of the country; and there is every reason to believe, that, when those regions are fully explored, these masses will be found to be still

The return transportation from Saulte St. Marie to Buffalo, is, and must continue to be, low. The frieght is principally up the Lakes, and there are few articles which that portion of country produces for exportation. Vessels, therefore, generally return wholly or partially

The cost of making the purchase I have described, may be kept within the sum of ten thousand dollar and full justice be done to the Indians interested.— Gov. Cass.

One of the richest veins of lead ore perhaps ever discovered, has been lately broken into near Matlock in covered, has been lately broken into near Mallock in what is called a pipe work, (viz. an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shown to visitors at Mallock Bath.) The roof, sides and bottom are covered with the rickest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the country, and one pro-fessional gentleman offered 10,000 guineas for the ore in sight .- London Times.

Florida Mahogany .- We have been much gratified by the appearance of some articles of furniture, manufactured by Messrs. M Rie & Staples, at Choctawhatchie, out of the Red Baywood, one of the most a bundant products of our soil. The articles will not suffer by comparison with the real mahogany, and are very elegant pieces of furniture .- Penn. Gaz

William and Mary College, Va .- The William and Mary College, Va.—The present capital of the Institution amounts to \$132,161:69. The average number of students from 1786, to 1823 inclusive. has been 43 11-38; and the average expense of tuition alone, for each student, 179 dollars per annum. The present number is 18.—Fam. Visitar.

RECORDER & TELEGRAP

BOSTON, MARCH 19, 18

SUNDAY SCHOOL BIBLE CLAS In the Sunday School Magazine for Fe suggested a plan for collecting into dist larger scholars of Sabbath Schools, as at stituted;-many of whom are perhaps say, "I am now too old to remain in a se there are so many children very much yo nyself: I must withdraw." In our large towns, we cannot but think of this kind may be adopted, greatly to the

of the object in which Sabbath School

professedly engaged. In Boston, for

are numbers who have already left the some such impression as has been others may be expected to leave con will allow that the reason they assign for not very valid: yet the effect is the same they cease to attend the schools; and thi of life more open to the influence of bad had practices than any preceding one is subsequent. They have by this measure outgrown the restraints of the ticularly their mothers,-and are thrown defenceless upon the world. tions they have before rece, ved in Sabi save them from ruin; -but there is ful apprehensions to the contrary. lately mentioned a case to us, which point. Passing out of his scho preceding, he met a young man m manifestly intoxicated. On inquiry great mortification and self-repr drunkard had formerly attended on his S tions; and now, with that mock so toxication sometimes produces, was School." Alas! had he passed from of Sabbath Schools to one of a higher g less he might have been easily pertime-who knows but he might ha for his piety as he now is for his v case; and we fear it must be said, There are others of a less flagrant ch however, but too clearly the want of so

At present, the system of Sabbath Sch. festly incomplete, -at least in practice children, we imagine, can be found in than fourteen years; and not rewelve. They are then left to choose precepts of religion and the maxis from this period of life to that i may be considered as formed, the ful, and to many a fatal interval. As age say? Yet it is filled up with a perperthoughts and actions; all of them ciples with which the mind is imbued, downward just in proportion as these princ orrupt. To guard against this moral deg onstrain the mind to duty, and arge ions of divine truth, is what we w bly expect, through the medium of such in have been proposed.

A school of this description might at the posed chiefly of those who have already to bath Schools. Of such there are many lieved, if they could be encouraged with of able and interesting instructions for they would in general be more than will themselves of such a privilege. As varoccur, they might be supplied by the old scholars from the other schools; and this a new impulse to these schools, by elemembers to render themselves worthy the higher school.

When once the scholars were ociation, it would not be difficult, in ger tain them as long as is desirable, prowere taken to awaken and keep up their constant exhibition of doctrines and facts not be perpetually employed in com--but while this exercise is by no should be the principal object of the plain the meaning of the Sacred Scrip might be chiefly done in a way of que ogether with such incidental inform as could be properly introduced. Take object more effectually, a certain nur such as are best fitted for the purpos lected from the Superintendents and existing schools, each of whom should ticular division of scholars, hear them ons, and take the mor while each also, in his turn, should con amination of the whole. As this last dut to an individual instructor but once in weeks at least, he would be able to de tion to the portion of Scripture ass cases to render the examination instr to the scholars, but also to the other Is it not to be supposed that such a eceive the approbation of heaven! And not be expected, in such a school, the ma tions of the Holy Spirit. Or if this is 100 ing, is it not certain, according to the em of God's dealings toward his crea forts would be the means of preserving

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLAND Accounts from the Sandwich Islands

famy in this life; -- nav. of implanting

spring up into life everlasting?

those seeds of divine truth which shall

September 9. Tamoree, King of Atooi, di George Tamoree who was sent out sionary Society, had rebelled against and a civil war ensued, which was the most savage manner.

The facts, as we learn them from ity, are these -George Prince Tamorec. ree, king of Atooi, was, some years sit several other Sandwich Island youths Mission School at Cornwall, Concompanions became hopefully pious obdurate. When the first mission deemed important that he should however, on account of any religious was expected from him, (for his chara ground for such expectations,) but be son of one of the principal chiefs on had expressed strong desires for his would be likely to befriend those who br back. He embarked with the mi companied them to his native islands.

ions were answered. Tamoree received joy, and has ever since been on most it with the mission. But such was the dissipated conduct

sel which we ne, George ar and George ncealed from koo wished, if The missiona arbances; have pect none. THIRTEENT It was mentio was subscribed to dividuals in to should also h

regained it.

Tamoree, at

sland to Krin

Reho-reho, who

England. This

of the natives, h

pulsed. Krim

and requested ictory; after w

onnexion wi

bscribed by th The Christian erly the Four at the church i alled the Thirt uch as " the H Unitarian] was welfth Congre ctfully suggest per and expec led the Thi ciety at South What then is

ists, we underst rorship in a ten rhaps 200 per School-house, a however, we are be schoolmaster , whether in p ording to the ge by his brethren, of a Society whi and communio conceive why th Chapel in Charter house, on Central tled to that epith tended, but the pr formly enjoyed in and in the two f buildings, as wel Society" worship in Chambers-stree ation, the Chan Sixteenth, and the

Bat if, by the 4 part of the congre o be ranked ame by no means obvis agalarly organize commodious plac efore the church ered with the rest must, then the Chi Fourteenth, instea church, which wor South Boston, orga Chambers-street ouse was erected move the Chamb enward, and make orships in the new comes the Fourt We would theref ould not be better

ton the Seventeen

be devised than is s fork, that, on the al Tract Society w ed on the spot. The Treasurer of 29th to Feb. 19th in

ntil some more co

CKNOWLED Rev. B. C. Curi ston, to constitu can Bible Society. Mr. E. M. P. W. Ladies Education

he friendship they
is making him a life
tion Society. Ro Rev. ELISHA F knowledges the recedus in his Society to the Massachusetts D

Mrs. MARGARE he receipt of Ten I hember of the Amer Rev. Rupus A. P dges the receipt of constitute him an Board of Comm Rev. EBENEZER ges, with gratitude on the Ladies in h

ber of the Mass The subscriber, in college, gratefully as ion from the Graham lack fulled cloth, s Cravats; and 10

Amherat College

THE OFF O how precious, he ick soul, are the ease ve excellencies his godhead, miss bedience and death, into and acceptance on angel of the collace be felt in my her An important que ll become of you, there is no future te teply could be ma

Three times Christ on earth, by voices and him praying. There are, in heave muments of mercy, calest sinner did nev ELEGRAP H 19, 1825. IBLE CLASS zine for Febr ls, as at perhaps

atly to the f School Tea n, for inst left the nel been ment ve contin assign for

the same as if s; and this. e of bad pri one, if no this time their pare True, Sabbath Sci is occasio A sup erably d

grade. ave been

a last duty

to devote assigned, such effe And ! the man is is too g the con res, that serving ma

CH ISLAN ch Isla die

ent out by against t was car Pa

praying. See Luke iii. 21 .- ix. 29. John are, in heaven, many thousands of as rich thou canst be ther did never surpass the grace of Christ

felt in my heart.

a lost the confidence of his father, and never

George and his party were defeated with some

ad George fled to the mountains, where he was

ed from his pursuers at the latest dates. Krim-

The missionaries apprehend no other serious dis-

THIRTEENTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

was mentioned last week, that the sum of \$3000

bscribed towards the Church in South Boston by

hals in town, not connected with the Society.

The Christian Register' remarks, that this " is pro

the Fourteenth Congregational Church;" and

e church in Chambers Street "should have been

the Thirteenth," instead of the Twelfth; inas-

n] was " established before the Society is

Street," and therefore "is properly the

th Congregational Church." "We would res-

lly suggest, (it is added) whether it be not most

er and expedient that the Hawes-place Society be

What then is the " Hawes-place Society"? It con-

we understand, of a number of individuals, who

ship in a ten-foot-building, capable of containing

aps 200 persons. This ten-foot-building is a

ool-house, and belongs to the town. There is,

whether in numbering churches, the Editor of the

ister has respect to the "brick and mortar," ac-

ding to the general acceptation of the word church

his brethren, or whether he refers to those member

a Society which are united in Christian fellowship

nd communion. If the former, then we are unable to

neceive why the Mission House at West Boston, the

apel in Charter-street, and the Seamen's Meeting-

ase, on Central Wharf, are not at least as well enti-

ed to that epithet, as the school-house at South Bos-

for not only are they larger and more fully at-

ed, but the preaching of the gospel is almost uni

venioved in each, at least once every Sabbath

the two first, twice, or even thrice. These

ags, as well as that in which the "Hawes-plac

ety" worship, were all erected before the church

hambers-street; so that, on this principle of enume-

the Chambers-street church is properly the

nth, and the newly erected church at South Bos

But if, by the term church, be intended a certai

of the congregation-or even all that are willing

means obviated, for at the Mission-house is

e the church in Chambers-street; and if it be num-

, then the Church in Chambers-street becomes the

teenth, instead of the Twelfth. But was not the

th, which worships in the new meeting-house at

Boston, organized before that which worships

ambers-street? Undoubtedly it was; although the

e was erected more recently. So that we must

ve the Chambers-street church one degree farther

eard, and make it the Fifteenth, while that which

ships in the new meeting-house at South Boston

We would therefore respectfully suggest, whether i

ald not be better that things remain as they are,

some more convenient mode of enumeration car

National Tract Society .- We learn from New

ok, that, on the evening of the 11th inst. a Nation-

Tract Society was formed, and \$12,300 subscri-

he Treasurer of the Baptist Board of Foreign Mis-

to Feb. 19th inclusive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONATIONS.

TLER acknowledges, with a

of fifty dollars from an unknown friend in constitute him a life member of the Ameri-

E. M. P. Wells presents his cordial thanks to adies Education Society of Plymouth, Mass. for

ndship they testify and the honor they confer, ag him a life member of the American Educative.

Robbinston, Me. Feb. 10th 1825.

ELISHA FISK, of Wrentham, gratefully ac-

the receipt of Twenty Dollars from La-

is Society to constitute him a life member of

MARGARET FISK gratefully acknowledges

of Ten Dollars, to constitute her a

Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, of Fitchburg, acknowl-

the receipt of \$50, from the ladies in his parish,

rd of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. EBENEZER GAY of Bridgewater schnowl-tes, with gratitude, the receipt of Twenty Dollars, unite Ladies in his society to constitute him a life

of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary So-

subscriber, in behalf of the Beneficiaries in this

e, gratefully acknowledges the following dona-tom the Graham Society, Boston, --viz. 16 yds. of

fulled cloth, single width; 12 yds. of Cambric

soil, are the essential, personal, mediatorial, and are excellencies of the Redeemer! I will believe

and acceptance with an offended Jehavah.

is, how excellent to the believing sin

mission and offices. I will rely on his

the covenant! let the power of thy

and death, as a good and solid ground of

aportant question well answered .- What

ome of you, said an infidel to his pious friend, no future state! To which question only

could be made, 'What will be your case if

mes Christ was spoken to, while he was here

, by voices from heaven, and all these three

Amherst College, March 12, 1825.

THE OFFICES OF CHRIST.

tavats; and 10 pair of woollen socks.

m an bonorary member of the Ameri-

the American Jews Society.

achusetts Domestic Missionary Society.

Quincy, March 3d, 1825.

devised than is suggested in the Register.

d with the rest, as on the proposed principle

is aganized church, with the usual officers, and edious place of worship. This was established

eracked among its members-still the confusion i

the Seventeenth.

mes the Fourteenth.

on the spot.

colmaster is the minister. Now the question

at South Boston the Fourteenth."

the Thirteenth, and the newly established

as "the Hawes-place Society at South Boston,"

al so have been mentioned, that \$6000 were

ances; have been in no personal danger, and ex-

wished, if possible, to take him alive.

ed by the members of that Society.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Missionmoree, at his death, secured his property and the y Associations recently formed in Westminster, Krimokoo and Kashumanu, in trust for Princeton, Harvard, Fitchburg, Ashby, Ashburnham, who was then absent on his voyage to Winchendon, Royalston, Athol and Phillipston, was This arrangement displeased George; and, holden at Fitchburg, Jan. 12th. for the purpose of on with one or two other chiefs, and a party forming a Foreign Mission Society, Auxiliary to the ives, he attacked a fort at Wimaah, but was American Board. Resolutions were offered, support-Krimakoo then called in the missionaries, ed by addresses, and unanimously adopted. ested them to give thanks to Jehovah for the That we regard the command of our ascending Redeemer to proclaim the gospel of his salvation to after which he sent them all to Woahoo, in a hich went for reinforcements. A thousand men

all the nations of the earth, as imposing on us an in-dispensable obligation, which it must be our highest pleasure to fulfil. 2. That among the various branches of effort for the xtension of the Redeemer's kingdom, the work of

Foreign Missions demands a liberal share of public fa-

nd patronage.

3. That we notice with deep concern the recent deficiency in the receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and regard it an casion for prompt and vigorous exertion by the iends of the Redeemer and his cause.

4. That the peculiar privileges which the light of

the gospel confers upon Christian females, involve on their part a correspondent obligation to aid in its difsion; -and that we remark with lively pleasure the nished part which they have taken in the benevolent exertions of the American church. 5. That the method recommended by the American oard, of uniting male and female Associations, as

branches of a more extended system, is evidently cal-culated to promote the cause of missions;—and that form ourselves into a Society, to be e deno minated the Auxiliary So. of Worcester North Vicinity A constitution was then adopted, and officers were

hosen. By a statement of the Treasurer, it appeared that the amount of monies received by him from the Missionary Associations in the towns above mention

Westminster, Gentlemen's Association \$49 30; La. dies' Association \$48 98-Total, \$98 28 116 72 Princeton, G. A. 70, 24; L. A. 46, 48 Harvard, G. A. 30, 00; L. A. 30, 43 Fitchburg, G. A. 35, 79; L. A. 58, 81 94 60 Ashby, G. A. 26, 16; L. A. 30, 35 Winchendon, G. A. 64, 35; L. A. 48 56 112 91 Royalston, G. A. 34, 31; L. A. 27, 41 Athol, G. A. 22, 50 Phillipston, G. A. 27 89 vever, we are informed, a small church there; and 27 89

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society, which has the seat of its operations in he city of Washington, was formed in February, 1824. Since that date, they have printed 19 tracts; the ediions of which unitedly, amount to 85,500 copies. these, 58,720 have been distributed to Depositories and Aux. Societies. Receipts, \$374: Expenditures, \$532.

To show the great importance of this Society, the Directors remark, in their Report, that, according to the Table of Associations, published by the Baptist Board of Missions, there are, in the United States, 3594 Baptist churches, containing about, 225,000 mer number of ministers is estimated at 2219. There are, then, 1375 churches, without settled pastors These churches maybe computed to contain 85,000 men bers. It would be within the truth, to fix the number of persons, who, by family ties, and other circumstanes, are attached to the Baptist congregations at twice that of the members. This estimate presents a total of 255,000 persons, who are deprived of regular religious What, then, can be done, to circula knowledge among them; to impart counsel, and to adnister encouragement? The Directors can conceiv of no practicable method, so easy and efficacious, as the extensive distribution of tracts? This appears to be pointed out, by Divine Providence, as the best means present in our power, to supply the melancholy de-

INSTALLATIONS.

The Rev Erastus Cole was installed over the congregational Church in Worcester, N. Y. on Wed-Feb. 23. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Wm. Sermon by Rev. Seth Williston, Installing rayer by Rev. Stephen Fenn; Charge to the Past Rev. Wm. Salisbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by ev. Abel Caldwell; Charge to the People by Rev. J. Buck; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Thomas Basset. The Rev. ABEL CALDWELL was installed over e Congregational Church in Westford, an adjacent n, on the day following. Introductory Pray-Rev. Mr. Basset; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Fenn; alling Prayer by Rev. David Harrowar; Charge the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Fisher; Right Hand of Fel owship by Rev. Mr. Cole; Charge to the People by lev. Mr. Salisbury, and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. John Morse - Com

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, was installed over ver the Central Church and Society in New-Haven, on, the Rev. LEONARD BACON. The following were he exercises on this solemn occasion: Introdu rayer by Rev. Carlos Wilcox; Sermon by Rev. Jo Hawes; text 2 Cor. 4. 2. " By manifestation of the Hawes; text 2 Cor. 4. 2. By mantestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God;" Consecrating prayer by Rev. S. W. Stebbins; Charge by Rev. N.W. Taylor, S. T. D. Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Samuel Merwin; Concluding prayer by Rev. Professor Fitch.

ORDINATIONS .- TheRev. PLUMMER CHA Machias, Me. as Evangelists, on Tuesday the 1st instant. Sermon and Introductory Prayer by Rev. J. Bigelow: Charge by Rev. N. Steele: Consecrating Prayer and Right Hand of fellowship by Rev. A. Jack-

son: and Concluding Prayer by Rev. B. Buck At Townshend, Vt. on the 13th Jan, was ordained ver the Congregational Church and Society in that place, the Rev. JAMES KIMBALL. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith of Dummerston; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Newton of Marlborough; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. M'Gee of Brattleborough (eas parish;) Charge by Rev. Mr. Tufts of Wardsborough. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Bates of Newfane; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Stark of Brattleborough (west parish.)—Communicated,

At Cannaan, N. H. March 2, Rev. Amos FOSTER, ver the Congregational Church and Socitey in that blace. Introductory prayer by Rev. B. Perry, of Lime place. Introdu mon by President Tyler, of Dartmouth College.

The Ordination of Mr. NATHANIEL BOUTON. Pastor over the Congregational Church and Society Concord, is to take place on Wednesday, the 23d st. The Sermon is to be preached by Rev. Dr. Porter of the Theological Seminary at Andover.

We learn that Bishop Hobart has preached at Rome It is said that he is the only "heretical" divine who has had that distinction since the apostle Paul!

N. Y. Statesman. N.Y. Statesman. the Jews, by compelling them to attend the Roman Catholic Churches, under penalty. This is not the way to make converts.

Bunker Hill Monument .- The amount of subscripions to the Bunker Hill Monument, is at present between \$35,000 and \$36,000; of which \$26,000 have been subscribed in this city. The Legislature have also granted what is equivalent to \$10,000; making the whole amount of funds already in the hands of the committee, rather more than \$45,000. A considerable sum in addition to the above, will be required, in order to complete the Monument according to the splendid design in contemplation We perceive, however, that proposals have been issued for furnishing the granite & foundation stone; and the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts will surely not suffer the work to languish for want of means.

The Rev. Dr. Payson is expected to preach in Park-Street Church, on Sabbath evening next

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

By an arrival at N. York from Havre, Paris papers to the 11th, and Havre to the 12th Feb. have been received at the Office of the N. Y. D. Advertiser. They however bring very little news.

The change of ministry at Lisbon is said to have roduced much discontent in Madrid: and this, with the recognition of the South American governments, seems likely to draw out many angry feelings towards England. Certain persons at Madrid wish the matter o be pushed so far as to ascertain the real intentions of Russia with regard to her ally. It is confidently whispered, that the Ambassador of the Emperor has offered assistance of any kind desired, and proposed a treaty

offensive and defensive. A Greek loan of two millions was proposed at Paris, and seemed likely to be effected.

GREECE.—The Florence Gazette of Jan. 29th re-ports, but without warranting it, that Ibrahim Pacha had made a landing at Modon, with 15,000 men.— Augsburgh Gazette says, that Smyrna accounts of Jan. 10th state, that factions are destroyed in Greece: that Warwaki has been exiled, and Color der has been taken prisoner and carried to Napoli.

A French paper mentions, that the King of Spain had sent to England a project against the recognition of the South American States.—There is to be no coness assembled at Paris.

Of the five new Portuguese ministers, two are said be of the Queen's party, and the others Constitut alists, so that the recognition of Brazil is expected im The change of ministry was agreed to by while on board H. B. M. ship Ocean, with out the knowledge of the ministers themselves. A project is said to have been formed, for permitting all Spanish emigrants to take refuge in Portugal.

The Emperor of Russia having made a general levy all his states, to recruit his army, his Minister for Germany has informed the Diet, that it was to supply vacancies, and not to increase his troo

The population of Russia is 53,763,000, and the annual increase is estimated at 500,000.

The Republic of Colombia has 4 frigates, 10 sloops of war and a number of schrs.

A ministerial paper of Jan. 29th says, we under stand that Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, have made an agreement not to recognize the independence of the South American States

MORE PIRATES.

Capt. Morrison, arrived at Philadelphia, from Mars-caibo, states that on the 4th ult. he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the Captain of a Dutch schooner, from Curacoa, had reported that two days before sailing, Feb. 1, a suspi ious looking schooner, in company with a brig, had een seen passing the harbor, and that on the next day 14 dead bodies, with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The commandant had no doubt the chooner was a pirate.

Capt. Johnson, of the brig Comet, arrived this mornng from Jamaica, reports that on the 28th of February, the spoke the brig Dolphin, Hopkins, from Havana, Cant. H. informed that two or three Wilmington. he left Havana, a black man had who stated that he belonged to a brig that had been antured off the Double-Head-Shot-Keys, by a cal boat, and that all hands except himself had been murdered.—-When off the Double-Head-Shot-Keys, the Comet was classed several hours by a piratical boat.—N V. Adv

Captain Stephens, who arrived at New York a few days ago from Ponce, Porto Rico, informs that a short ne before he sailed, a piratical party put into a port 40 miles from Ponce, and plundered a plantation of roperty, to a pretty large amount. It is a pity it can-ot be added that they are put in prison, or have suffered the appropriate penalty of their piratical proceedings

Jamaica.—Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, (via. Key West) to the 11th alt. were received by the southern mail of yesterday. The island had been thrown into great consternation by the failure of the Receiver-General for a large amount—suppposed from \$500,000 to \$700,000. Want of confidence had in a great to \$700,000. Want of confidence had in a measure arrested the regular progress of trade. Receiver General, it is understood, had issued bills to the above amount, which served as a circulating me-

The large timber ship now building at Quebec, is to he launched in May-her admeasurement or about a third more than the Columbus.

> CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States, who had an extra ession from the 4th to the 9th of March, ratified the appointment of HENRY CLAY, to be Secretary o State; RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, to be Sec. retary of the Treasury; JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia. Secretary of War; ALEXANDER EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain. Mr. Southard continues to be Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. WIRT, Attorney General.

Mr. Lanman, of Connecticut, who had been commissioned by Gov. Wolcott to retain his station as Senator to Congress, until a successor could be ap-Rev. Solomon Adams were ordained at West-Falls, pointed by the Legislature, was refused a seat in the Senate, Yeas 18, Nava 23.

> On the last day of the session, the convention lately formed with the government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade, was rejected, in consequeace of the clause, "giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies." This clause was first stricken out, 28 to 12, and then the whole was rejected, mem. con.

Omens !- It is stated that, at the late Inauguration of President, four large eagles were seen poising themselves directly over the Capitol for about ten minutes when one of them descended, and after making a number of circles around the dome, arose in graceful spirals, and all wheeled off together! We recollect there was at least one eagle in attendance, when Lafayette visited the tomb of Washington! At this rate, to use the expression of one of our brethren, " eagles must be as plent y in the vicinity of Washington, as crows are New England.

By the new Post Office law, persons in the offices are liable to a fine of \$50 for detaining any newspaper from its owner, (printer, or other individual) or ing a peep into any packet.' And by the same the postage of magazines and pamphlets, published peically, is increased to 1 1-2 cents per sheet a h dred miles, or any less distance; - over a hundred 2 1-2 cents. Pamphlets not periodical. 4 cents per sheet for a distance of one hundred miles or less;— more than one hundred, 6 cents. Printers are expressly authorized to send printed or written notes of their accounts to their subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted.

INCENDIARY THREAT

The Select Men of Nantucket have offered a re-ward of one thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who published, and caused to be pasted up in several places, the following threat of burning the town:-

"gentel Mane you that houlds our Retailours In your kluces welt Bee Dam glad to Let Goo for when you see your Candauls house All on fier which wee Are Determen to see you And our selves All on A level And then we will see which will stand A North west Ween Best you or a Drunkard looke to your selves for we have the Mines of uperwoods of 200 Meen And gaining Cornworts Avery Day And whene we have one Slake Man wee Shal Need 3 to per— Vide for our Necessity. Look at this And weep." SUMMARY.

Of the five Pr Of the five Presidents of the U.States, but one of them (Mr. Adams,) has had a son, and that son has been elected President in the life time of his father. Pal. John Quiney Adams was born in that part of Braintree now called Quincy (Mass.) on the 11th of July, 1767. He is therefore 58 years old.

Letters from Washington mention the eports there, that The President of the United States contemplates making a visit to his venerated Parent in Quincy, in the course of five or six weeks.

The " Nation's Guest." - At the last dates, Gen Lafayette was rapidly traversing the state of North Carolina, in excellent health, inspiring and receiving undiminished welcomes, honours and adieus. He has nearly 4500 miles of journey to make, and as many sastations to reciprocate, before the 15th June next when he is expected to arrive in this city. - Cent

The act of Congress appropriating \$52,972 for the preservation of the islands in Boston harbor, is on con-"the right of the soil shall be first vested in the United States.

A duel lately took place in New-Orleans, between one of the Editors of the Merchantile Daily Advertiser and a Mr. Cruzat, in which both were wounded, but either fatally. The store of Mr. James Van Rensselar, in the vil-

lage of Lockport, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The fire originated from a stove pipe which passed through the upper floor. Loss \$10,000. Breach of Promise .- In a trial at the late term of

the Court of Common Pleas at Eastport, Me. Miss Hannah Dodge obtained a verdict of \$1000 against Mr. Joel Hill, for a breach of promise of marriage.— In Maryland, Catharine Staley recovered \$3000 dam-ages from Charles Burkhart, on an action of a similar

By a Census taken in 1824, the population of Georunts to 392,899. Increase since 1820, more han forty eight thousand.

Population of Missouri .- By the Census of 1824. he total number of inhabitants in this state is for be 80.677

Two shad were caught in the Hackensack river on th inst. and immediately sold in the city of New York

for four dollars. The Legislature of Louisiana has passed an act at thorizing the removal of the seat of government of that state, from New-Orleans to Donaldsville, about

70 miles in the interior, on the Mississippi. At the present session of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, 36 new practitioners were admit-

led to the bar; 20 as Attornies, and 16 as Counsellor The Cadets at West Point offered a premium of \$50 for the best plan of a monument to Kosciusko, to be erected there. This premium has been unanimously be erected there. This premium has been unanimous awarded by the Committee, &c. to Mr. Latrobe,

Baltimore, formerly a Cadet. The net expenses of the poor, in the town of Salem t year,-200 or 300 in number, we believe,-was \$65!! So much for a good system of Pauper regulations. Whole amount of town charges, \$19,761; more than \$4000 less than last year.

The flourishing village of Rochester, N. Y. contains the present time a population of 4,274 inhabitants On Monday of last week, the Powder-will in Mid.

dlefield, Conn. was blown up, occasioned probably by some gravel getting into the Pounder, and the building destroyed. Two men were badly burnt, one of whom, Darius Clark, died the same night in great agony. On the 2d inst. Mrs. Fanny Mosely, of Fort Covington, New-York, was shot dead while asleep in bed, by

ng man whom she refused to marry. Mr. Thomas Arnold, ship carpenter, on the 10th inst.

Philadelphia, a distance of 40 feet, and was killed Two of the Commissioners of the Ohio Canals have ne from that state to New York, to borrow the first

instalment of \$400,000, preparatory to commencing the two Canals which have been authorized by the Revolutionary Survivors .- Judge Preston, of Nor-

Igwock, gave an entertainment to the surviving patits of the revolution, who reside in that town, on the late anniversary of Washington's birth day.— Their number was 15, of different ages from 60 to 77. Edward Thompson, of Philadelphia, has, in a Penn-

sylvania Conrt, received a verdict against Houqua, a Chinese merchant, for \$21,474 48, principal and interest, because certain goods did not prove equal to

The Post Master at Bennington, Vt. has offered a ward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of Charles Doolittle, late publisher of the Vermont Gazette, who

and robbed the Post Office of letters containing money Messrs. Fletcher & Gardiner, of Philadelphia, have impleted the two elegant vases which the merchants of New-York intend to present to Gov. Clinton

The real estate of the late David Dunham, Esq. of w York, has been sold for \$216,000.

The Charleston S. C. Courier, among many other instanes of the uncommon mildness of the past winter, menons that an apple of the second growth, measuring our inches and a half in circumference, was plucked rom a tree in Charleston about the middle of February In the City Council of New York, a few days since

Mr. Cowdrey offered a resolution that the Street In-spectors be directed to enforce the laws preventing Hogs running at large. He stated that the law wa more regarded than if there was no law on the biect: a worthy Physician was now his neighbourhood, in consequence of being upset in his gig by running over one of these animals; the subject was referred to a committee.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, a wealthy farmer of King William co. Va. was lately murdered by two of his slaves. We hope the curses of slavery will not be isited on our country; but that our repentance and s entire extinction will be speedy.

At Charleston, S. C. about the last of February, heavy shower of Hail occurred, which broke much glass;-many of the stones being the size of pigeons eggs, and some weighing two ounces.

The packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, during or late voyage from this port to Liverpool, and back, was about 43 days on the water in both passages. We believe this is an instance of rapid sailing that rarely occurs.

N. Y. Advertiser.

The ferry between Albany and Greenbush, has been leased for the period of three years, for \$5,900 a year, John Humphrey, junior.

A Cincinnati paper mentions the birth to a young oman of 16, of four living children, who were all health and likely to do well

Loss and Gain .- A gentleman missed his cloakcaught the villain-summoned him to the police, in neigh-boring place; aud, while under examination, had his ight the villain-sum hat stolen, and was compelled to go home in his cloak bare-headed .- N. Y. Paper.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Common Council, March 14, the Mayor of Bos ton was authorized to procure a portrait of Gen. LA-

The Common Council concurred with the Board of Alderman, in not accepting the report of a Committee granting leave to erect tombs nder the Evangeli-Congregational Church at South Boston.

The joint committee on the subject of the Free Bridge to South Boston reported that it was inexpedient for the city to erect the contemplated bridge, but recommended the appointment of a committee, to be ed with power to receive proposals for building the same, to be accompanied by sufficient bonds to indemnify the city in all claims for damages which might

Domestic .- Business is very lively in this city. On Saturday and Sunday last, the arrival of 67 ressels was telegraphed; two of them ships, and twelve brigs.

The sale of the City Store Lots on South Marketstreet, will take place on Thursday the 31st instant, on the premises. A plan of the 22 Lots may be seen at Merchant's Hall.—Centinel.

MARRIAGES. to Miss D. In Boston, Mr. Waiter Baker, to Miss D. S. Mott; Mr. Daniel Chadwick to Miss Mary Florence; Mr. Edward Maxwell to Miss Laura Ewell; M.

John P. Warner to Miss Mary Ann Kingsley; Lieut. Henry W. Griswold, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Heard, daughter of John H. jr. Esq. In Cambridge, Mr. Cyrus Brooks to Miss Mary Freeman.—In Milton, Mr. William Neil to Miss Mary garet Jordon.-In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Beals to Miss Mary Pope.—In Gloucester, John Dix, Esq. of Dixville, to Miss Mary Eliza Hayes.—In Newbury-port, Mr. Ebenezer Bailey, of Boston, to Miss Adeline Dodge; Mr. Nicholas Hanson, of South Berwick, to Miss Lydia Sargent.—In Rowley, Mr. Joseph Holt to Mrs. Mercy Pickard; Mr. Amos Saunders, jr. to Miss Betsey Pickard .- In Pawtucket, Mr. Walter Frost, of Boston, to Miss Esther Ingraham.—In Harvard, Mr. Noah Childs, of this city, to Miss Ann Taylor.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Thomas Savery, of the late firm of Pruden & Savery, aged31; Mrs. Mary Cassell, 32; Mr. John Whalen; Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Elisha Tucker, 35; Mrs. Lydia Antoni; James A. Shaw, 42; Mrs. Sarah S. Ladd, wife of Mr. Darius L. 22; widow Eliza Allen, 55; Mr. William Andrews, 67; William Lincoln, 26; Mrs. Judith Brown, 26, wife of Mr. William B.; Mrs. Eliza Smith, wife of Mr. Russel S. 20; Mrs. Nancy Upham, wife of Mr. James U. for-merly of Putney, Vt.; Mr. Wm. Aberback, 55; Mrs Harriet T. wife of Mr. Sumner Hudson, 26; in South

Boston, Mrs. Susannah Delany, 39.
At Andover, on Monday evening last, Leonard Woods Smith, only child of the Rev. Thomas M and Mary G. W. Smith, and grandchild of the Rev. Leonrd Woods, D.D. aged one year and eight months

In Charlestown, Miss Ruth Townsend, 62.—In Quincy, Mrs. Jane Dodge, wife of Mr. Benjamin D. 22.—In Braintree, Mrs. Lois Hayward, widow of the late Mr. David P. H. 72.—In Medford, Mr. Benjamin everett, 56.—In Dorchester, Mr. Lemuel Spurr Wil-on, 21.—In Weymouth, Capt. Joseph Tirrell, 75; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Josiah Humphrey, 72.—In Brookline, widow Elizabeth Dukerman, 74.—In Stow, frowned on the 11th inst. John Patch, son of Peter Fletcher, 3.—In Lynn, Mr. Benjamin Newhall, 53.— In Danvers, Mrs. Elizabeth Buxton, 92 years and five months, widow of Mr. Jonathan B.—In Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Isaac Winslow, 54.—In Ashburnham, Mrs. Sarah Cushing, relict of Rev. Dr. John C. 82.—In Needham, Mr. Joshua Fisk, 26, youngest son of Enoch F. Esq.—In Hingham, Deacon Robert Cushing, 69.—In Spencer, Deacon James Sprague, 75.—In North-Bridgewater, Mrs. Sarah Packard, relict of the late Lemuel P. Esq. 74.—In Newbury, Mr. Edmund Sweet, 81.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Capt. Lawrence Brown, 32; Mr. George Warner, 24 .- In Lancaster, Eli Stearns Esq. a revolutionary patriot, 67.—In Haverhill, Mr. John Brickett, 85.—In Providence, Capt. Thomas Dring, 67; Col. Edward K. Thompson.—In Bernardston, Mrs. Rebekah Chapin, widow of the late Capt. Caleb C. 85.—In Greenfield, Mr. Lemuel Hass, 82 .- In Blanford, widow Sarah Loring, 68. Warner, Jacob Collins, Esq. formerly of Southampton

In Providence, R. I. Mrs. Penelope Percival, wife of Capt. Isaac P. 32; Major Elijah Williams, 81.—In Hartford, Me. Mr. Martin Bicknell, 24, son of Capt. Nathaniel B. a native of Abington, Ms.—In Bridgton, Me. Capt. John Hayward, 85.—In Dresden, Me. Miss Catharine Benson, 22.—Drowned, in Conn. river, Mr. Elijah Alvord, 66, a revolutionary soldier. In North Providence, Mrs. Louisa, widow of Mr.

Moses Jenks, aged 83. She has left eight own sisters and two brothers now living, whose united ages amount to 770 years, average age 77.

Died, at Bridgeport, on the 11th inst. Lambert Lockcod Esq. aged 68. In Middleton, Con. 28th ult. Mrs. Lucia Hosmer, ife of Chief Justice Hosmer, aged 60.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Gen. William Lewis, officer of the Revolution.
On board ship Maine, at Batavia, Mr. Stephen B.

Dockham, carpenter, of Salem, aged 44.

In Detroit, on the 27th ult. at the residence of his rother, Colonel Charles Larned, George B. Lar-NED, Esq. late of Pittsfield, Mass. in the 30th year of his age. Mr. L. was on the eve of being married.

s age. Mr. L. was on the eve of being in Deaths at New Orleans in 1824—1973, yellow fever 284, unknown fevers 91, other ers 209. Of all the deaths 34 were persons from Massachusetts, 16 from Con. 8 Vermont, 8 New Hampshire, 1 Rhode Island.

Deaths in New York week before last, 83-Conotion, 10 .- Smallpox, 2 .- Old age, 5-Inflamation

In Philadelphia, 86 .- Consumption, 10 .- Inflamaon of the brain, 6 .- Dropsy in the brain, 17. In this city, last week, 20: -viz, Infantile, 1 mall Pox (at Rainsford Island,) 1.—Brain Fever, 1.—Lung Fever, 1.—Consumption, 7.—Influenza, 1.— Stoppage in the Bowels, 1.—Jaundice, 1.—Childbed, 1.—Poison, 1.—Liver Complaint, 1.—Drowned, 1.— City Poor, 2

LONDON BOOKS.

VILLIAM C. HALL having sold the remainder of his London Books to MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington-Street, they offer for sale at a ery small advance, the following Books, which can now be imported without very great additional harges, and at the present prices are very cheap 4 Haslitt's Select British poets, I v.royal 8vo.calf\$6 50

10 Shakespeare, 1 vol. royal 8vo. Russia 25 Buchan's Domestic Medicine, boards 1 50 10 Vanderhoot's Hebrew Bible Schleusner's Lexicon, New Testament, 15 00 Do. Old 15 00 Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 88 and 38 cts. 15 Sterne's Works, 4 vols. 3 50 5 Gil Blas, 3 vols. 20 Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible. 1 00 15 Berthollet on Dying and Coloring Translated from the French by D. Ure, 25 Elegant 12mo. Bible in calf-gilt, 3 00 3 00 3 50

8 Elegant royal 8vo. Bible, Russia gilt 6 Curney's 4to Bible for families, calf gilt 25 Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare 25 Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas, Watts on the Mind, 62 Pinnock's Catechisms, each with an elegant fronti-piece, 15 Gradus ad Parnassum, 1 75 4 Paley's Works in neat 18mo. 4 vols. 9 Diamond Shakspeare, boards, plates 15 Mackenzie's Works. 3 vols. 4 Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 100 plates

4 Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 100
3 Rambler, pocket edition
15 Taylor's Drawing Books for Learners,
4 Johnson's Lives of Poets, 3 vols. calf
3 Works of Dr. Stennet, 3 vols. 2 25 1 50 4 50 BRADFORD ACADEMY

THE first Summer term at this Institution will commence on Wednesday, May 4th; at which time the "Female apartment" will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, under the care of the same Instructor and Instructresses, as in former seasons

Young Ladies will be instructed in any branch of an English education, that their talents and acquirements will permit. There will be delivered a short course of Lectures,

with experiments, on Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, at which all the students will have the privilege of attending. The first term will be 13 weeks.
BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Preceptor.

Bradford Academy, March 8, 1825. LONG SHAWLS New Patterns.

CLEVELAND & DANE,

March 19

No. 43, Market-street. Have received a part of their Spring supply of Sharels.
Their assortment now consists of Merino Sharels. Long and Square—Black, Searlet, Crimson and White—English Cashmere do—White French do.—Scarlet, White Amaranth and Black Raw Silk do.—Plain and Filled Middles, from the smallest to the largest size—various kinds of Source. —Plain and Fitted Judges, from the publication the largest size—various kinds of Square Shawls, plain and filled. Also, 4 Real Cammere Shawls, Black.

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph THE MISSIONARY.

To home, and friends, and every tie. Which round the feeling heart entwines. He bids farewell with tearless eye, And spreads his sail for distant climes No hostile banners, wide unfurled, Proudly his bark afar displays; No brazen mouths to rouse the world, And kindle war's devouring blaze. No ruthless tyrant's gyres he brings, His mandate from the King of kings

The breeze is fair; -before his prow Tumultuous roars the heaving surge; Neath it he sinks, and, mounting, now, Rides buoyant on its swelling verge. His native hills no more are seen, Save as dim clouds in distant skies,-Unnumbered billowy mountains 'tween His bark and fair Columbia rise. Not like the seaman's his adjeu. No more those hills his eyes may view

'Tis not the thirst which warriors feel, When to the dreadful fray they rush, For glory, won by conquering steel, Where fervid streams of life-blood gush; Nor is it avarice, inspires His soul, and calms the parting sigh; Nor malice, waking vengeful fires, To rage till slaughtered millions die!-But love for kindred DYING SOULS His actions, wishes, ALL controls.

'Tis night-no more the billows sleep :-Illumes the heaven no twinkling star: Fierce tempests o'er the ocean sweep, With roar of elemental war. His bark by mountain waves is driven, Its helm in vain the pilot plies, Its compass lost, its canvass riven, Before the sweeping gale it flies; -Each bursting billow seems a grave; And death stalks wild from wave to wave

Most justly us be valour's prize. Who braves the scene where heroes cower And dauntless stands where sea and skies. Commingling rage with matchless power. For there I've heard the vet'ran wail, Who dealt out death with lavish hand; And there have seen the victor pale. Who dared a world in arms withstand Nor battle's shout, nor foeman's frown, Is there, the thought of death to drown

The storm is past, the morning bright, The breezes o'er the billows curl. Again propitious gales invite, And wide our hero's sails unfurt. Not like the tar, with breath profane. Hails he the welcome beams of day; But lifts a prayer to Him, whom main, And earth, and skies, and heaven obey; Swells on the breeze his grateful song. And echoing skies the strain prolong.

Day after day, thro' roaring waves, He swiftly ploughs the treach'rous deep, Where thousands, whelmed in watery graves, Listless on beds of coral sleep. The ocean past, he nears the shore, Where wrapt in death-shades millions lie; No cry proclaims, -no cannon's roar, -'To arms, to arms! a foeman's nigh!" For peace he brings from o'er the wave. And news, IMMANUEL DIED TO SAVE

I see him on the pagan strand, The gospel banner 'fore him wave: I see him 'midst immortals stand. Who never heard of BLOOD to save: And as of dying love he tells, I see the tear-drop silent flow: Mercy divine their gloom dispels, And paradise begins below; Down from their seats their gods are burled, And wakes to life a dying world.

I see him 'midst the shades of death Pour in the beams of holy light: The darkness flee, as 'fore its breath The vapours by the morning bright ,--I see his eye with rapture glow, As Satan yields his iron sway; And ransomed spirits shout below The song, which wakes the realins of day. Life's struggle o'er he calmly sleeps

The victor's tomb in pomp shall rise. Nor toil the poet, sculptor, spare,-To tell the world, and tell the skies, A peerless conqueror slumbers there. And Greece a trophied pile shall rear, Where lowly rests her warrior's head; Britannia hold for ages dear The mem'ry of her poet dead, Who o'er the world his Poison flung, In bolder strains than Maro sung. But o'er the Missionary's cell No sculptured monument may rise, His worth shall " LIVING STATUES" tell, His praises flow from weeping eyes;-His name in grateful mem'ry live, When warriors' wreaths shall bloom no more: Glory to God the nations give, And swell the song from shore to shore: Salem hosannas shout again, And EARTH confess Immanuel's reign. ALVARO.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LETTERS TO A SISTER.

My dear Sister, -Religion, combined with native system of one's conduct, is rendered doubly interesting by the combination, and perhaps I might add, doubly useful too. Sometimes we are indulged with such a sight. Too often, however, the individual whose na ural temperament is soft and engaging, is willing to believe, what others are ready to affirm-that no change of character can be necessary to the enjoyment of God in heaven. Nay, by those whose experience has taught them nothing of the nature of regeneration, it will be affirmed, that any change must be a change for the worse. Against this notion you ought to be guarded. Whatever the natural temper may be, it cannot prepare the soul for the enjoyment of God in another world, unless it prepare it for similar enjoy-ment here. God is the same being every where.— Communion with him is essentially the same thing in all circumstances. The means of maintaining it, or the medium of intercourse, may, and doubtless does differ, while we are in the body and when we shall

be out of it. But that communion on which the hap piness of heaven is founded, is enjoyed in this world and it is enjoyed in proportion to the degree of sanctification attained. The most amiable natural temper unsanctified, is equally unfit for this enjoyment, as the most unhappy one. It creates no relish for any spiri-tual duty. Prayer, self-examination, and abasement before God are irksome, if ever attempted, and there fore as much neglected, as by those whose passions are

strong, and whose prejudices are obstinate. In vain do you derive a hope of acceptance with God, therefore, from the interest you excite in the affections of your friends. They may love you sincerely and tenderly, while the Eye that searcheth the neart discerns in you not one feature of loveliness They may flatter you that so much goodness as you cannot fail to secure you a mansion in he while He, with whom rest the decisions of the Great Day, may write concerning you, "thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting."

The endearments of friendship are not to be despis But our success in winning the affections of our fellow mortals, cannot assure us that we are equally interested in the love of God. Men judge of each other by one standard—God judges all men by anothe standard. "So far as we promote the immediate enjoyment of those around us, we shall be likely to "receive as much again," in their favorable opinions of us: we study their happiness, they will study ours;—and how can they promote our happiness so much as by encouraging our self-flatteries? But God judges u and deals with us according to our conformity to His or to that rule of righteousness he has established for the government of his intelligent offspring. By making his law the rule, and his glory the end of life, we shall attain to the enjoyment of his favor :-- and by We are blameable for none of the in firmities of our nature, farther than they are indulged in opposition to the law of God-and we are praise-worthy for none of the excellencies of our nature, farther than they are made subservient to the interests of piety. We must live for God, not for ourselves.
We must hold our powers, our affections, our time. our all, subject to his disposal, and cheerfully employ hem for the advancement of the great cause to which

his own mighty energies are devoted. picty, and not put into the place of piety; let it be the aid of religion, and not substituted for religion iself, and it will be an unfailing source of comfort to vourself-of usefulness to others. But, never forget, that while the world stands, and the Lord reigns, will remain true, that "except a man be born again he shall not see the kingdom of God." Your affectionate brother,

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. [From an esteemed Correspondent.]

Washington, March 3, 1825. My DEAR SIR,-I find myself one among the man isitors at the Metropolis of the nation, and although there is little here, at the present time, to nourish the graces of a Christian, there is much to attract notice and gratify the curiosity of any American: - I may say indeed, of any inhabitant of the world. The session of both houses of Congress-of the Supreme Court of the United States—and the assemblage of great men consequent thereon, excite much interest. You must consequent thereon, excite much interest. not however suppose, that all the "Honourable" men composing those bodies, are of course "great" men. Far from it. Judging from observation and inquiry, there is not a very great amount of sterling talent in the House of Representatives;—though there are a number of choice men; there are many of middling talents, (the better perhaps for business) and who would have been ordinary, even in our old Mas achusetts Legislature. The Senate is a dignified though in this there is now and then one, of a imited capacity. It imbodies, however, within it numbers, much genuine talent; and it is an it feast to listen to some of the speakers. preme Court, us it respects both bench and bar, I may with one exception on the bench, speak in terms of almost unqualified praise. It is a most important body—a venerable body—and one which commands ments, as well as for its judicial decrees. It confirms ses at his will, the decisions of all other from which there has been an appeal; and the individual or the body does not exist, that may say no,-though property, opinions, establishments, and many a dear thing, may thereby be sacrificed. It interprets the Constitution; it may declare a law of Congre-be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; it pronounces upon the validity of a state law. How tant that for all these men Christians should I fear, however, this duty is much neglected. true glory and happiness of our country are with as well as the natural abilities of her representatives in whatever department they are called to act. any body of men in this world need counsel from on high to direct them, it is that body to whom are en-

sted the affairs of the nat You will perceive that Mr. Adams, in his answer to the Committee who waited on him to inform him of his election, is not ashamed to quote Scripture, and publicly to declare his entire dependence on God for Mr. Adems is a very regular divine worship. Happening to preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives last Sabbath, I observed m among the hearers, although it was a stormy day, and he came two miles. I am told the weather does not affect him so deeply as it does some people on the Sabbath. He attends alternately a Presbyterian the Sabbath. and Unitarian church, when there

Mr. Monroe goes to church, it may be, five or six times a year. Gen. Jackson is a steady, moral man, but not, I believe, possessed of so much piety as has been recently awarded to him; -at least, his piety con ts very well with a liberal attention to parties, balls, the theatre, &c .: while, on the other hand, Mrs. Jackson, who is a professor of religion, has throughout the season taken a decided stand in refusing to attend such places, and is not disturbed in the enjoyment of her opinions by her magnanimous husband. Her carriage s often seen standing at the door of some humble dwelling, in which is held a prayer-meeting. Jackson appears the same as when I saw him in the midst of the honors the country were showering him-equally great & unshaken-neither elevated by the abundant flatteries then poured upon him, nor depress ed by the influence of disappointment now experienced. He is a brave man indeed, to encounter, on the night of the election, the gaze of the crowd at the Presi dent's, and with so much calmness to shake hands with the successful candidate. I was shewn yesterday by a friend the signature of Mr. Crawford, made, I be-lieve, that day. It is wreteled indeed, and exhibits the extreme weakness and palsiedness of this gentleman's hand, especially as he once wrote handsomely. I believe there has been an overruling hand in the result of the election. Let the Christians of New England pray more fervently for him who is the next four years to guide the destinies of this great nation, and who for this purpose is tomorrow to be solemnly in-

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Washington, March 5, 1825 .- Yesterday, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY AD-AMS took the Oath of Office, as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following Inaugural

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citi-zens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the allotted to me, in the faithful performance of the duties station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those luties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to pre-

serve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be in-variably and sacredly devoted;—to form a more per-fect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, thro' a nost eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disap pointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; i has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this peo ple. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have eft us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, ur

inpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into actical operation its effective energies.—Subordinate partments have distributed the Executive functions their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revand expenditures, and to the military force of the on, by land & sea. A co-ordinate department ary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; ttling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had render-ed unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Independence, is at hand .- The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has sultiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Misissippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new States en admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with in the participation of our rights and duties, of burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical na-ture has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished is effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Sich is the unexaggerated picture of our condition der a constitution founded upon the republican prin ciple of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, cal, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffer-ed, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, ineparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once, appeared to threaten the dissol tion of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot and all our earth-ly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissenns have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government ipon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with ign natioas; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to en-

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, he common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultaand in cheering hope. From the experience of the past we derive instructive lessons for the future Of the two great political parties which have divided the elings of our country, the candid and the st will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human ty and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Gov-crament of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five ring which the policy of the Unic n its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most ardur part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Reyolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with , this baneful weed of party strife uprooted. From that time, no difference of princi-, connected either with the theory of government with our intercourse with foreign nations, has ex isted, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give mor than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or le gislative dehate. Our political creed is without a disenting voice that can be heard. That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end of all the legitimate Government upon earth-That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popul elections—That the General Government of t Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respecres; uncontrollable by encroachments upo other-That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war-That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggra vation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden, of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power-That the fre lom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate-That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith up-on which we are all now agreed. If there have been hose who doubted whether a confederated representa-tive democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies ainst another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the ani ities of political contention, and blended into har ony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sac-rifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party.-It is of discarding every remnant of rancour against each

other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends,

of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence

which, in times of contention for principles, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in peculative opinious, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse nterests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dan-gerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and na-tional. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unc rith the other members of the Union, or with foreign ands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficul-ties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every State will feel its own obligation to respect, and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too common-ly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to delib-erate upon the great interests of these by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do jus-tice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit to-gether, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this me-Passing from this general review of the purpose

and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, ar results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the adnistration of my immediate predecessor, as the sec-It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general ncurrence with the will of the Legislature en-to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation to proceed in the great system of internal improveits, within the limits of the constitutional power of Union.—Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his firs induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty million of the public debt have been discharged; provision ha-been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revoluis constitution revised and perfected; the accountabilty for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by council, to the poten-tates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy: towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union and in preparing by scientific researches and surveys for the further application of our national resources to

In this trief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in ou

will embrace the whole sphere of my obligation To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically arged by him at his inauguation, I recur with peculiar isfaction. It is that from which I am co that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The mag-nificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republic The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swal-lowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians .- Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislati on objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority.—But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit! To what single individual has it ever proved an injury: Repeated, liberal and candid discus as in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds. apon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot bot hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional obje ions will uliimately be removed. The extent and limation of the powers of the General Government, in elation to this transcendently important interest, e settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solv-

ed by a practical public blessing. Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of he principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this Less possessed of your confidence, in station. vance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, up-right and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our ountry, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pled-ges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordiate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments: to the candid and liberal support of the People, so fa as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: And knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fer-yeat supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my

REV. MR. EDWARDS' SERMON. OR Sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, A Sermon delivered at the Installation of Rev. Frederick Freeman as pastor of the third Congregational Church in Plymouth, Nov. 3, 1824. By Justin Edwards, Pas-tor of the South Church in Andover.—For sale also by E. Collier, Plymouth, and Wm. Hyde, Portland,

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There is something so very simple, and yetking in this Tale, accompanied by many most perioremarks, that we cannot but deem it a very useful ward book. We agree, with the amiable Author places Religion in a pleasing view, and point places Religion in a pleasing view, and point places in young per whether living at home, or

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* The Above books may also be had of 8.7

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A suitable regard will always be paid to the on and feelings of parents, guardians, and pupils ing the branches of education to be pursued or Unwearied pains will be taken to insp nowledge, to cultivate the understanding, and rather than mere words in the minds of the pu Certificate Diplomas will be given to T

proficiency and good deportment shall a With the assistance which Mr Wilbur w antly have, he hopes to render this Seminary able and useful to the publick.

P. S. Board may be had on reasonable terms ferent families. Provision exists that a part tuition bills of indigent pupils may be abs expected that the place will soon be accommodified with a stage and a mail. Saugus, Feb. 22.1

THE ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY THIS Academy is situated near the chouse in Londonderry, N. H. one Pinkerton Academy, and is endowed funds to ensure its permanency. It has sign of the Trustees and Teachers to adop lations, and such a course of studies, a mote the great object of female education duity and improvement of the pupils the afford increasing confidence in the utility of

This Seminary will be continued under the tendance and instruction of Miss Z. P. GRA will be aided by experienced instru opened for the reception of Young Ladie day the 20th of April next. will be thirty weeks, includ-

weeks preceding the second Wednesday of A There will be three regular classes denomin ior, Middle and Senior Classes. Besides the will be preparatory classes, for such as may qualified to eater the junior class.

For entrance into the Junior class, a knowledge Arithmetic through Reduction, and a good knowledge of Modern Geography and English mar will be necessary. The principal by this class, will be Colburn's Arithm Arithmetic, Woodbridge's larger Google ng Mrs. Willard's Ancient Geogra Grammar and Exercises, and Blair's R

It is expected that those who enter t vill be well acquainted with the Jun sides reviewing Rhetorick, they v Compend of History, Goodrich's Histor ted States, Watts on the Improvement

and Conversations on Natural Philosoph For admission in the Senior Class, a the Junior and middle classes will be rea rapid review of some of the above n the principal books to be studied—Gold ment of the History of England, Eato

ructer, Playfair's Euclid, and Wilkins All the classes will devote particular Reading, Defining, Penmaking, Chirog sition and Scripture History. Each Yo quested to take with her a Bible, an En ry, Thomson's Seasons, and such other may possess relating to any of the studi egular classes

The institution is furnished with a val-Apparatus, and the senior and mis opportunity to attend a course of exper-

Tuition .- For the preparatory classes \$3 for twelve weeks; for the three rep 84, to be paid at entrance.

Board may be obtained in respectable

reasonable terms, -Books and stationary can reasonable terms.—Books and statumary cured near the Academy, at Boston prices. 2.8 It is important that the pupils should at the commencement of the term. March 5. George Farnas Sci.

RELIC

For the ESTION nt holiness uture reward future punis [CONCI emp the Script haracters,

rded their h uture reward for its bestow east of all t which thou ha hou, Lord, d, who sha t unto us, bu w mercy a n vile, what for I am ean lips. are not all have comm edly and have supplication sses, but fo we thee an h and gave thee ger and took e? Or when nd came unto ing to the sam mis as left on them as com s principle w w, that they erit that they ned it, or al to their own directly addre

der the uner alleged, that s appeal to Go s. intentions tted: but it that they no adicates an a e to them as e rather mad for the fulfill and for his kin n against the

er, if the prese es a future rev s of unbelie nt, they have r than the wick and looking they may wit made ourselv holy mansio cured by the ns and conduct atulate ourselve eward." Can find any place ort with the ar brating the prast slain, and hy blood, out nd people, and ar God kings an so far as the b advancement his own merits o hor and finishe tain of our salvat rable nam the arguments nay be objected at holiness, who ed with compla consists in co and authority of it must of com r manner can and the just e In this way o on of the differe

viating this obje that the virtuous evers, are regard cy and approbat mind, that their wgiver with no 1 ation and disp not cancel the be regarded by ing a legal claim and bliss. Althou e proof that G in the state of ret w his approbati 8, yet this will b ions of the cov vince the unive ned sinner, and e receives, is gr tisfy a claim—a works. The evid en exhibited, wh in man, in order iess, as the unb nent, must be a ral law. Besides ws the believer's it follows that this a future reward;

rom the divine

se equally, and

hich he entertains

his accountable

ing the one, and r